MARCH 4, 1775. THE NUMBER 1230.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12ſ6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3ſ. the firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

TREASURY OFFICE, FEBRUARY 27, 1775.

OBSERVING, from a ROYAL PROCLAMATION, *publiſhed in the laſt Gazette, that his* MAJESTY *hath been graciouſly* PLEASED *to authorize the Currency of Copper Money throughout this Colony, agreeable to the Terms of an Act of our General Aſſembly, I do hereby give Notice that ſuch Copper Money is now ready to be iſſued in Exchange, either for Gold, Silver, or any of the Treaſury Notes. Thoſe who have Demands,* PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, *may receive what Proportion they pleaſe in Copper, but are not obliged to take more than 2ſ6 in any Sum above twenty Shillings, and not more than 1ſ. in any Sum under twenty Shillings.*—— Conſtant Attendance *will be given at this Office, every Day in the Week, except* Sunday, *from* eight *to* one o'Clock.

I muſt again call upon all ſuch Inſpectors, Clerks, and other Collectors, as have not ſettled their Accounts, and paid their reſpective Balances due to the Treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next Meeting of Merchants, in April, *they may be aſſured that I ſhall preſer regular Complaints, before* PROPER AUTHORITY, *againſt* every Delinquent, *and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh Liſts of all Defaulters, in the public Gazettes.*

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

[2] RO. C. NICHOLAS, *Treaſurer.*

BOSTON, *Jan.* 23.

The Printers in this and the other American colonies are requeſted to inſert the following in their ſeveral news-papers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE committee appointed by the town of Boſton, to receive and diſtribute donations for the charitable purpoſe of relieving and employing the ſufferers by means of the act of Parliament, commonly called the Boſton port bill, from a due regard to their own characters, and that of the town under whoſe appointment they act, as well as for the ſake of the ſaid ſufferers, who depend upon the continual beneficence of their friends for neceſſary relief, think themſelves obliged, in this public manner, to contradict a ſlanderous report raiſed by evil minded perſons, ſpread in divers parts of this province, and perhaps more extenſively through the continent.

The report is, that "each member of the committee is allowed ſix ſhillings, as ſome ſay, half a guinea, for every day's attendance, beſides a commiſſion upon all the donations received, and other emoluments for their trouble." The committee therefore thus openly declare, that the above-mentioned report is, in every part of it, groundleſs and falſe, and that they have hitherto attended and acted in their office, and ſtill continue ſo to do, without any intention, hope, or deſire, of receiving any other reward in this life, but the pleaſure which reſults from a conſciouſneſs of having done good. So ſatisfied are they of their own *diſintereſted* motives and conduct in this regard, that they can ſafely appeal to the omniſcient Being for their ſincerity in this declaration.

And whereas the committee have this evening been informed, by a letter from the country, of another report equally injurious, *viz.* that "the committee have employed poor perſons in working for themſelves, and Gentlemen of fortune with whom they are particularly connected in their private concerns, and paid them out of the donations received:" The committee do, with the ſame ſolemnity, declare the ſaid report to be as falſe as it is ſcandalous.

They were early apprehenſive that the enemies of *Truth* and *Liberty* would ſpare no pains to miſrepreſent their conduct, and aſperſe their characters; and therefore, that they might have it in their power to vindicate themſelves, they have conſtantly kept regular books, containing records of *the whole* of their proceedings; which books, as the committee advertiſed the public ſome months ago, are open for the inſpection of ſuch as are inclined to look into and examine them.

The committee now challenge any perſon whatever to make it appear that there is a juſt foundation for ſuch reports. Until this *reaſonable* demand is complied with, they confide in the juſtice of the public, that no credit will be given to reports ſo injurious to the committee, and to this oppreſſed and inſulted people.

If the friends of truth will inform the committee of any reports they may hear, tending to defame the committee, and by that means to diſcourage further donations for the benevolent purpoſe of relieving the ſufferers above-mentioned, it will be acknowledged as a particular favour.

Signed, by order of the committee,

BOSTON, *Jan.* 20, 1775. SAMUEL ADAMS, Chairman.

A genuine letter from JANE SHORE *to King* EDWARD *the fourth, taken from a very ancient hiſtory of* JANE SHORE.

May it pleaſe my King and Maſter,

VOUCHSAFE to ſtayne thy royal couch with the poor inklings of thy ſervant and handmaide, whome, nathleſſe, thou haſt moſt graciouſly daygned to raiſe unto thy royal couch, as Abraham did his handmaide Hagar; though I wiſh not to ſhare her misfortune, and to be driven from my Maſter's preſence. Could my unworthy pen give a decent colouring to thy Jane's affection, then might words, whiche be the painting of the thoughtes in the true hearte, do juſtice to the loyal love ſhe beareth unto thy worthy perſonne.

But how can the black rivulet, which my pen is eager to drinke, be worthily enabled to expreſs, in becoming termes, the ocean of love, that aboundythe in my true hearte! Would to my Saviour, that this ocean of love were not troubled with winds, which blow therein, and rayſe the waves of affliction within my moody ſoul.—I am encompaſſed by three potent enemyes; albeit, not the fleſh, the worlde, and the devil, unleſs Lord Haſtings be reſembled to the firſt, for he worketh to withdraw my love from thee, and in thy abſence to diſplace thee from the throne whereon the King is eſtabliſhed in my hearte.

The royal partner of thy boſom, the Queen, may indeed be likened unto the world, for ſhe encompaſſeth me round with ſpies, who watche out for my thoughts.—And though I will not be ſo harſhe in my thought or deed, to ſay thy noble brother Glouceſter be, in any ſhape, like unto the devil, yet I do verily believe he be more dangerouſe than the other twain, though he beareth him towardly. There be ſome, and divers ſome, who ſay he wiſheth not well unto thy government, nay unto thy children.—Among the reſt, the noble Lord Haſtings doubted very much, and wiſheth thee long to reign, in order that thou mayeſt the better ſurvive to eſtabliſh thy royal iſſue. Believe what I write cometh from my true heart's affection, and wiſh comfort to the wounded ſpirit of thy loyal ſervant, JANE SHORE.

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the PROCEEDINGS *againſt* AMERICA.

LOST is our old ſimplicity of times,
The world abounds with laws, and teems with crimes.
From juſtice fierce ambition wreſts the ſword;
Kings would be Gods—and Monarch ev'ry Lord.
Law, place, ſubjection, order, pride confounds;
And luſt of rule deſpotic nothing bounds.
In vain between this iron ſeat of pow'r,
Where the ſtate vultures every thing devour,
And the new world, where Freedom's ſons had fled,
And brav'd a deſert with untented head,
The great Atlantic rolls its wat'ry bar,
Oppreſſion's fatal dart can ſpeed ſo far.
With vengeance pointed, ſee it mount the ſky,
And law-pretenſions give it wings to fly.
O'er violated charters Freedom weeps,
And keen ſuſpicion conſtant vigils keeps.
Commerce, from frequent marts, no more her own,
Exil'd, to foreign coaſts compell'd, is flown.
On uſeleſs keels, with helm neglected, ride
Britannia's bulwarks and Britannia's pride.
The hoſtile ſword, dread thought! prepar'd we draw
To rule by force,—the tyrant's only law.
With eye uplifted, and with ſuppliant hands,
Her empire ſhaken, true religion ſtands,
With air aſtoniſhed, trembling for her doom;
And hears, or ſeems to hear, the chains of Rome.
See, from the deep, Britannia's genius riſe,
Ardent in pray'r—and thus addreſs the ſkies:
"Their freedom Heav'n defend!—avert the blow,
"Cruſh the vile ſcheme, and lay the miſcreants low,
"Who counſel give, or lift the impious hand,
"To ſtab our country in a foreign land.
"Inſpire each patriot breaſt with tenfold zeal,
"And for our refuge ſave their commonweal;
"And teach each little Monarch here below,
"What tyrants ought to feel, or Princes know."

LORD KAMES's *Sentiments on* AMERICAN *Taxation.*

OF all ſciences that of politics is the moſt intricate, and there is no political ſubject of greater importance to Great Britain and the colonies than that of taxation. Either through the ignorance or inattention of our ancient and modern legiſlators, we have many taxes impoſed, which hurt our manufactures and commerce, for the ſake of increaſing the public revenue for the preſent. We have even ſome taxes that are hurtful to manufactures and commerce without increaſing the revenue, and ſome which can be proved even to leſſen it.

In the preſent diſpute between the Miniſtry and America on the ſubject of taxation, it is to be wiſhed that the former would attend to the ſentiments of that judicious and diſpaſſionate writer, Lord Kames: Some of whoſe obſervations are here ſelected for the conſideration of the reader.

"The exportation of Britiſh manufactures to our American colonies ought to meet with ſuch encouragement as to prevent them from rivalling us; it would be a groſs blunder to encourage their manufactures, by impoſing a duty on what we export to them. We ought rather to give a bounty on exportation; which, by underſelling them in their own markets, would quaſh every attempt to rivalſhip.

"Between the mother country and her colonies the following rule ought to be ſacred, that with reſpect to commodities wanted, each of them ſhould prefer the other before all other nations. Britain ſhould take from her colonies whatever they can furniſh for her uſe; and they ſhould take from Britain whatever ſhe can furniſh for their uſe. In a word, every thing regarding commerce ought to be reciprocal, and equal between them. To bar a colony from acceſs to the fountain head for commodities that cannot be furniſhed by the mother country but at ſecond hand, is oppreſſion; it is ſo far degrading the coloniſts from being free ſubjects to be ſlaves. What right, for example, has Britain to prohibit her colonies from purchaſing tea or porcelain at Canton, if they can procure it cheaper there than in London? No connexion between two nations can be ſo intimate, as to make ſuch reſtraint an act of juſtice. Our legiſlature, however, have acted like a ſtep mother to her American colonies, by prohibiting them to have any commerce but with Britain only. They muſt land firſt in Britain all their commodities, even what are not intended to be ſold there; and they muſt take from Britain, not only its own product, but every foreign commodity that is wanted. This regulation is not only unjuſt but impolitic; as by it the intereſt of the colonies in general is ſacrificed to that of a few London merchants. Our legiſlature have at laſt ſo far opened their eyes, as to give a partial relief. Some articles are permitted to be carried directly to the place of deſtination, without being firſt entered in Britain, wheat for example, rice, &c."

A VISION.

"The Parliament was never ſo embarraſſed, beyond recovery. We are all venal cowards, except ſome few."

ANDREW MARVELL's Letters.

I WAS never more pleaſed, upon reading the works of Andrew Marvell, than to find the judicious obſervation which he made upon the Parliament in 1665. I will not ſay how far it ſuits with other Parliaments we have had; ſuch who are inclined to parallels may not think it unlike the laſt. Something ought to be ſaid to its memory, and therefore I have thought proper to perpetuate it to the laſt revolving year of this iſle, with the following epitaph.

That thou art dead we all, with truth, rejoice,
And in thy requiem join a cheerful voice;
Such was thy life, that no good man could praiſe,
While blotted infamy beſmear'd thy days.
Low art thou laid, corrupted, venal, dead;
No future hope ſhall ever raiſe thy head,
No reſurrection be thy happy lot,
By virtue damn'd in this unhallow'd ſpot,
By none forgiven, and by none forgot.

My ſpirits being weakened by a too violent exertion of them againſt thoſe who have been eſteemed the deſtroyers of my country, I dropped into a profound ſleep.

Methought I was walking up Palace yard, and on a ſudden a ſtream burſt forth out of the grand door of Weſtminſter Hall, in which were overwhelmed hundreds of members, all floating down this torrent of *corruption*, as you have ſeen dead dogs, cats, and turnip tops, in the Thames.

Acroſs this ſtream ſtrode a coloſſus, or gigantick figure. His feet were fixed upon the two ſhores of *bribery* and *tyranny*: In one hand he held papers, on which were written *places, penſions*, and *reverſions*; in the other hand he bore a torch, on which blazed *America*. Britannia ſtood quite diſconſolate on the ſhore: Her ſhield and ſpear reverſed on the ground, ſaying, "you have, ye venal ones, proved my country's ruin!" As the ſtream ruſhed down, an active man with a large broom, advanced: By the ſquint, I found it *augean Wilkes*, who acting vigorouſly againſt the torrent, waded forward and uttered, "I'll ſtem this ſtream of corruption." Amongſt the numbers who were rolling down and bawling out, one had a voice more ſonorus than the reſt, which repeatedly ſounded, "*To order, Gentlemen, to order!*" At this inſtant the COLOSSUS broke ſilence, which was like pent wind iſſuing from a monſtrous cavern, or the roaring of Ætna upon a ſudden eruption; the creatures floating between his legs, ſtill looking with earneſt and beſeeching eyes to that hand which held the places and penſions, one and all cried out, "*Hear him, hear him, hear him!*" and thus he ſpoke:

——Rebelling raſcals,
Blue, red, and green, or great or ſmall,
I ſee no deep can keep ye quiet,
Form'd for oppreſſion, vice, and riot;
And though ye are oppreſs'd with rigour,
Nought can ſubdue your helliſh vigour.
Lo! I am made by law, by right,
To be your Captain in the fight,
The gilded poſts above the ſtate
May make you hope, and make you prate;
But who can envy me my lot,
Who may be drown'd, beheaded, ſhot!
Then who would ſeek to raiſe his pain,
By wearing of a leader's chain?
With our advantage let us move,
With union, faith, accord, and love;
Still be ye venal, firm, and humble,
And I'll reward ye till I tumble.

At theſe words the gigantick figure fell into the ſtream, and beat down many that might otherwiſe have got to ſhore. Some, through zeal, ſeized his Coloſſus limbs, and ſunk with their great maſter. In attempting to bring Sir W— Merry-death to ſhore, I fell—and waked.

MADRID *(capital of Spain) Nov.* 28.

OUR woollen manufactories improve every day more and more, by means of the great numbers of foreigners (eſpecially Engliſh) who are employed in them. There are near an hundred different places where this manufacture is carried on, and the Court has juſt given orders for ſetting up others in ſeveral places in this kingdom. It is computed, that ſince the year 1772 there have been 8000 pieces of cloth worked up in this kingdom, a great part of which (3000 pieces all broadcloth) was exported in the regiſter ſhip.

PARIS *(France) Dec.* 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their deputies in this city to make remonſtrances againſt the orders they have received, to conform in future to the

conventions which the Court of Great Britain has obtained for the prohibition of ſending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went upon this occaſion in a body to M. de Trudenne, ſuperintendent of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the Court of Great Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two Courts, and which his Majeſty had lately renewed, and therefore they muſt not expect any alteration in reſpect to the affair in queſtion.

LONDON, *December* 15.

WE have it from good authority, that a very reſpectable Houſe in the Boſton and Salem trade has very large orders from two of the beſt Houſes in that trade at Boſton, which they inſiſt upon being ſhipped for them the firſt opportunity, notwithſtanding all the reſolutions of the Congreſs, the proceedings of the town meetings, or any meaſure that province may take in its preſent diſtracted ſtate.

A correſpondent remarks, that the Virginians have ſpirit and reſolution worthy of ancient Romans, and are to leave off planting tobacco, in order to get off the oppreſſive acts for raiſing a revenue in America. If they ſucceed, our correſpondent expreſſes his hope, that their noble ſpirit will have its due effects on this ſide the Atlantick, and that next year our Engliſh farmers will give over planting of wheat, in order to get rid of the oppreſſive tax on ſoap and candles.

Letters from Newfoundland, by a ſhip that is arrived at Torbay, bring an account that the Engliſh have met with great ſucceſs in the fiſhery; that they have freighted more ſhips this ſeaſon than they have done for many years paſt, but that moſt of the ſhips have carried their cargoes to foreign markets, where they can have a greater price than in any port in England.

A Gentleman juſt arrived in town from Cherburg, in France, ſays, that whilſt he continued in that place, which was only ten days, he ſaw ſix ſail of Engliſh veſſels, which came from Weymouth, and the coaſt of Norfolk, laden with wheat and live cattle, arrived there; which makes bread and other proviſions much cheaper than in London, and that mutton, beef, and veal, ſold at the rate of threepence halfpeny per pound, fat, and as good as any in town.

We have received accounts that the Induſtry, Capt. Drummond, belonging to Borrowſtounneſs, in Scotland, bound for that place, from London, loaded with goods, was in the late ſtorm driven on ſhore, about ſix miles north from Aberdeen. The ſhip went to pieces, and all on board periſhed. The body of a man, with a mourning ring on his finger, had come aſhore when theſe accounts came away.

The damage done by the late tempeſtuous weather, on the coaſt of Suffolk and Norfolk, is almoſt incredible; the ſea, for ſeveral days, has been covered with wrecks of ſhips and dead bodies, ſo that the people who live at Dunwich, and the adjacent places near the ſea, have had great employ in burying the dead bodies (which they found caſt on ſhore whilſt they were looking out for plunder) in the ſand. By the wrecks, we find that moſt of the veſſels loſt are Dutch and French.

Yeſterday the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when thirteen convicts received judgment of death, thirty ſeven were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, and two for coining halfpence were branded in the hand, and ordered to be impriſoned one year.

The perſons who have poſſeſſion of the whole ticket, which was drawn a prize of 10,000l. on Saturday, are eight ſervants of Meſſ. Dodd and company, merchants in Milk ſtreet, Cheapſide, who bought it before the drawing began.

Dec. 17. A correſpondent aſſures us, from his own knowledge, that the moſt formidable preparations are making in France, and that they wait only till our troops and fleets are engaged in America, to ſtrike ſome fatal blow to this country.

In the debate on the addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Burke ſpoke long and well; laſt year he ſaid the Miniſters affirmed that the puniſhment of Boſton would ſtrike terror into all America; that America would be proſtrate at our feet, begging for mercy; that all the other colonies would abandon Boſton to her fate. The very contrary of all this has happened, and all the colonies take up the cauſe of Boſton as a common cauſe. The late acts, ſo far from having the effect which the Miniſter expected, have made Boſton the Lord Mayor of America.

A great law Lord declared, in his place, that, were he an American, he would reſiſt the preſent meaſures to the laſt drop of his blood.

It is thought, that as ſoon as all the proceedings of the Grand American Congreſs are laid before Parliament, a motion will be made for an act to make the whole of their proceedings high treaſon. Q. If this had been done laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, how would they have got a man of any reputation or credit to be a Delegate at a Congreſs.

Beſides the reſolutions that have already appeared of the Grand Congreſs, there is an addreſs from them to the King, Lords, and Commons, and a letter to the people of England, which is ſoon to be made public. This letter is ſaid to be the moſt curious piece that ever the American preſs produced. There is a picture drawn in it of the laſt Parliament, that paſſed the Boſton acts, and ſome ſtrictures on their proceedings, of a free nature. The Miniſtry alſo comes in for a great ſhare in the obloquy, as do many of the leaders in favour of Great Britain on both ſides the water.

It is ſaid a certain American agent, who was preſent at a certain ſpeech, when ſome perſons around took notice that the Speaker did not articulate ſo clearly as uſual, but ſeemed to ſputter, cried out, I don't think he is well. He never looked better, ſays a by-ſtander. He is certainly ill, replies the agent. What, becauſe he ſputters in his ſpeech, returns the by-ſtander. What do you ſuppoſe is the matter with him? The matter! repeats the American agent, he has been ſpitting blood throughout the whole of his ſpeech.

When a certain great man fell upon his knee before a certain Aſſembly, "this man (cries an American) boaſted, in the laſt ſlaviſh Parliament, that America ſhould be brought to our feet," but Providence has brought him there before it.

It is ſaid, when the Lord Mayor was told that a leading member of the Cocoa Tree had fallen on his knee in the Houſe, what, on his bare knee! ſays he, whoſe health did he drink?

The New York mail, which arrived yeſterday, has brought a great many letters for the government, but very few for the merchants, and thoſe contain no orders for goods, which makes it conjectured that a ſtop is put to trade in that country.

This day a motion was made in the Court of Chancery, for an injunction, to ſtop the payment of a ſum of money in the hands of Mr. Tatterſall, from being paid to the truſtees of the Dutcheſs of Kingſton, which aroſe from the ſale of the late Duke's horſes, dogs, &c. on the ground of her being an executor by falſe pretences, and being now indicted of felony; when the Lord Chancellor remarked, that as a noble law Lord had made it appear that there was no indictment againſt her, as it had been brought againſt Elizabeth Chidleigh, and there being no ſuch perſon, he ordered the money to be paid into the hands of the truſtees, for the payment of the funeral expenſes, debts, and legacies.

The whole coaſt from Berwich to Newcaſtle exhibits ſuch a ſcene of deſolation, occaſioned by the numerous wrecks of ſhips, as has never been known on that coaſt before.

On Thurſday laſt, in the Houſe of Commons, a ſtrange deſultory debate aroſe, relative to the propriety of taxing Ireland, which was occaſioned by ſome expreſſions that fell from Governor Johnſtone, alluding to opinions maintained on a former occaſion on this ſubject.

Governor Johnſtone ſaid, I think a true determination upon this queſtion can only be made after knowing the plan which Gentlemen in Adminiſtration are *reſolved* to purſue with reſpect to American affairs. It is now clear that the people of America, actuated with the ſame firm and reſolute ſpirit, and tinctured with the ſame enthuſiaſm, which enabled our anceſtors to withſtand the unjuſt claims of the Crown in the days of Charles I. are determined to reſiſt the high doctrines of parliamentary ſupremacy held forth by this country, which muſt, in its conſequences, reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are reſolved to adhere to thoſe incomprehenſible tenets, echoed with ſo much applauſe in the laſt Parliament, and on the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſions, nothing but the ſword can now decide the conteſt. In that event, it is in vain to ſuppoſe that the peace eſtabliſhment of the army now propoſed will be ſufficient; for every wiſe man muſt foreſee, that our rivals in Europe cannot be idle ſpectators in ſuch a ſcene. Suppoſing then a ſufficient force is employed to ſubdue the Americans, this country muſt be left deſtitute of the neceſſary defence. No man is leſs deſirous of augmenting a military eſtabliſhment than myſelf. I foreſee that the liberties of this country muſt, in the end, fall a ſacrifice to that power which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other ſtates. It has been aſſerted, that legiſlation exiſting in the Parliament of Great Britain, taxation, which is a part of legiſlation, muſt neceſſarily be included. The various privileges which ſubſiſt in every free ſtate are hardly to be determined by my reaſoning *a priore*. It is true that legiſlation may exiſt without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland, within our own dominion, is a proof of what theſe learned Gentlemen aſſert to be impoſſible. For my part, I do not ſee what difficulty can occur in leaving the different colonies on the ſame footing of raiſing money, by requiſition, as from the people of Ireland. If it is thought this manner of raiſing ſupplies might throw too much power in the hands of the Crown, that power might be limited, ſo as not to be exerted except upon the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, ſuch as has been lately adopted reſpecting the prerogative in regulating the coin. I think I perceive the tone of the noble Lord is not ſo loud, or ſo lofty, as on ſome former debates on this ſubject. I hope it does not proceed from want of health, in which caſe no man could feel more ſorrow for his Lordſhip than myſelf; but I hope it ariſes from a more ſerious and deep reflection on the ſubject, where his own good ſenſe has had room to operate, free from thoſe violent aſſociates who ſeem to have precipitated his Lordſhip into ſuch raſh and cruel meaſures, contrary to his own natural good temper. Here then I ſhall conclude, as I ſet out, hoping, that generous, juſt, pacifick meaſures, will be adopted.

We hear the merchants and manufacturers are determined to petition Parliament for redreſs to our fellow ſubjects in America; to prevent the dreadful conſequences of a civil war, and the total loſs of our moſt valuable commerce.

The terms which the American Congreſs demand is a repeal of the acts impoſing taxes upon them without their conſent, thoſe which take from them the trial by jury, thoſe which infringe their charters, puniſh them without a hearing, and eſtabliſh Popery and ſlavery over half the continent of America; they do not queſtion the ſupreme legiſlative power of this country, nor the acts of trade and navigation.

The people in power now affect to blame one another; they did not think the Americans would have acted ſo ſtoutly, but did they know that oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad, and that the very worm will turn when trod upon.

It is an alarming fact, that the number of effective men, beſides thoſe in garriſon and in Scotland, now in Great Britain, not including officers commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned, does not amount to quite 7000; while, on the other hand, France is known to have at this inſtant 25,000 foot, beſides a formidable and well provided train of artillery.

Dec. 20. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons went into a committee of ways and means for raiſing a ſupply granted to his Majeſty, when a land-tax of 3s. in the pound was agreed to, for the year 1775.

Yeſterday morning a Council was held on American affairs, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Some expreſſes of very great importance arrived yeſterday from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague. They were immediately carried to Lord North, who waited on his Majeſty with them, and had a conference.

It is reported a neighbouring power has offered the Americans aſſiſtance by ſea and land, in caſe of a rupture with Great Britain, on certain advantageous conditions.

It is now ſaid that ſome in the Miniſtry are ready to liſten, if reaſonable conceſſions are offered on the part of America, whilſt others of them only lament that nothing of that kind has yet been offered.

A correſpondent deſires to know, if we ſit ſtill and ſee the people of America deprived of their liberties by a military force, what ſecurity we ſhall have that the ſame force will not then be employed to enſlave us.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King has expreſſed a deſire of ſeeing, once more, the Queen his conſort, but that his Privy Council had diſſuaded him from it.

Mr. CRUGER's SPEECH *on Friday laſt, in a Great Aſſembly, on American affairs.*

MR. SPEAKER,

I riſe to deliver my ſentiments on this important ſubject, *with all the diffidence* and awe which muſt ſtrike the mind on the firſt attempt to ſpeak before ſo auguſt an aſſembly. Had I remained ſilent on this *occaſion*, I muſt have condemned myſelf for deſerting a cauſe which it is my duty to eſpouſe. I cannot but be heard with candour by *Engliſhmen*, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America; many of their meaſures have been a diſhonour to their cauſe. Their *rights* might have been aſſerted *without violence*; and their *claims* ſtated with *temper*, as well as *firmneſs*. But permit me to ſay, Sir, that if they have erred, it may be conſidered as a failing of human nature; a people animated with a *love of liberty*, and alarmed with apprehenſions of its being *in danger*, will unavoidably run into exceſſes.

The hiſtory of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderneſs ſuch acts of imprudence, to which their fellow ſubjects in *America* may have been hurried, *not* (as has been unkindly ſaid) by a *rebellious* ſpirit, but by that *generous ſpirit of freedom* which has *often* led their *own anceſtors* into indiſcretions.

Acts of *ſeverity* are far from having a *tendency* to eradicate *jealouſies*; on the contrary, they muſt *produce* new *fears*, and *weaken* that attachment which *kindneſs* might have *enſured*. No country, Sir, has been *more happy* in her colonies than Great Britain; cemented by mutual intereſts (till the æra of that *fatal* ſtamp act) they flouriſhed in an intercourſe of amity, protection, and obedience, *ſupporting and ſupported by each other*. Before that period, we meet with no diſobedience to our laws, no denial of the juriſdiction of Parliament, *no marks of jealouſy and diſcontent*; but they ever loved liberty. That paſſion is coeval with their firſt emigration to America; they were perſecuted for it in this country; they ſought a ſanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peacefully cleared their inhoſpitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and cheerfully poured the firſt fruits of their induſtry into the boſom of their mother country. You protected them in their *infant ſtate*, and they returned it by confining you to the ſole benefits of their trade; whatever wealth they derived from *agriculture* and *commerce, all centred with you*. You *regulated* their commerce, for the *advantage* of *this* country; and they never diſcovered an oppoſition, either to the *authority* or the exerciſe of it. Are theſe *evidences* of a ſpirit of *diſaffection* to Great Britain, or ingratitude for its protection? Are they not rather proofs, that if the ſame line of *mild* and *lenient* government had been purſued, the ſame *cordiality* and *ſubmiſſion* would have been continued?

Every American, who loves *America*, muſt *wiſh* the proſperity of England; and that their *union* may ever ſubſiſt, uninterrupted. If the *parental trunk* is injured, the *branches* muſt ſuffer with it. A *ſubordination* on the part of the colonies is neceſſary to this *union*. I acknowledge, Sir, there muſt exiſt a *power* ſomewhere to *ſuperintend* and *regulate* the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preſervation of our common happineſs; this *ſupreme* power can be juſtly and adequately exerciſed *only* by the legiſlature of Great Britain. In this doctrine the colonies tacitly acquieſced, and were happy. England enjoyed by it *all the advantages* of an *excluſive trade* with them. WHY THEN STRAIN THIS AUTHORITY SO MUCH, as to render a ſubmiſſion to it impoſſible, without a ſurrender of all thoſe liberties which are moſt valuable in civil ſociety, and were ever acknowledged the ineſtimable birthright of Engliſhmen? When Great Britain derives from her colonies the moſt ample ſupplies of wealth by her *commerce*, is it not abſurd to *cloſe up theſe channels* for the ſake of a paltry inexpedient claim of impoſing *taxes*; which, though a young member, I will be bold to aver, never have, and probably never will defray the expenſe of collecting them?

The expediency of *coercive* meaſures is much inſiſted on by ſome, who, I am ſorry to ſay, ſeem to conſider more the diſtreſſes into which they will involve the Americans than the benefits they *can* procure to this country from ſuch vindictive conduct. Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to *weep* over *ſeverities*, though they may be even neceſſary; and *a prudent ſtateſman will reflect, that the colonies cannot poſſibly ſuffer without injury to Great Britain*. The Americans are your cuſtomers; they conſume your manufactures; by diſtreſſing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will moſt aſſuredly *diſable* them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that *coercive* meaſures *ſhould* reduce them to a recognition of the equity of parliamentary taxation, what are the advantages which will reſult from it? *Can it be thought* that mankind can be *dragooned* into a CONVICTION of what is right? Will *ſeverities* increaſe their *affection*, and make them more deſirous of a connexion with and dependence on the MOTHER country? Is it not, on the contrary, reaſonable to conclude, that the *effect* will be an increaſe of jealouſy and diſcontent, that they will ſeek all occaſions of *evading* laws impoſed on them by *violence*, that they will be RESTLESS under the YOKE, and think themſelves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power, from the ſubjection of a MOTHER whom they conſider *cruel* and *oppreſſive*?

Sir, I would not be underſtood to deny the *good intentions* of Adminiſtration. The *abilities* of the Miniſter are, *it ſeems*, univerſally acknowledged; but I muſt add, *humanum eſt errare*. Though an American, Sir, I applaud his *jealouſy* for the *dignity* and *authority* of Parliament, and think the *impolicy* and *inexpediency* of the late meaſures may be reaſonably imputed to the *difficulty* of the occaſion, and the *unſettled* and *undefined* nature of the dependence of the colonies on the mother country; but ſince, by ſad experience, they *have been* found totally inadequate, ſince they have widened the breach, inſtead of cloſing it, diminiſhed the *ſubjection* and *obedience* of the colonies, inſtead of confirming them, increaſed the *turbulence* and *oppoſition*, inſtead of *allaying* them, it may be hoped that *a different plan of conduct* will be purſued; and that ſome conſtitution, ſome *firm* and LIBERAL conſtitution, will be adopted by the wiſdom of this Houſe, which may ſecure *the coloniſts in their liberties*, whilſt it maintains the *juſt ſupremacy of Parliament*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4.

LAST Wedneſday, as the rider who carries the mail between Newcaſtle and Richmond was returning from thence, about ten miles before he had finiſhed his ſtage, he found, in the road, a young child, carefully placed in a box, with ten pounds caſh, and a letter, the purport of which was, that "whoever ſhould pick up the child, and would take care of it, might apply the money to his own uſe, and, moreover, might expect a further Sum at a future day;" upon which, the man put the money in his pocket, carried the child to his own houſe, and is become its foſter father. Jas. Lyle, Manchester

Deaths,—Col. ROBERT BOLLING, one of the Repreſentatives for the county of Dinwiddie.

Mr. WILLIAM MOULSON, of Amelia.

On Wedneſday the 15th inſtant departed this life, much lamented, Mrs. DEBORAH DUNLAP, the amiable conſort of the Rev. William Dunlap of King and Queen; and on the Wedneſday following, her remains, attended by a very reſpectable number of friends and acquaintance, were interred in Stratton Major church. About nine years ago it pleaſed God to viſit her with a painful and tedious ſickneſs that totally deprived her of ſight, which ſhe never recovered, although every human means were uſed to that end. Far from repining at this heavy diſpenſation, ſhe was ever cheerful, perfectly reſigned to the will of Providence, and poſſeſſed a perpetual fund of that heart-felt joy which reſults from real goodneſs, and tranquillity of conſcience. As ſhe was bleſſed with an extenſive capacity and memory, her mind was well ſtored by reading, and improved by the moſt judicious obſervations on men and manners; ſo, to the laſt period of her life, ſhe was an agreeable companion, qualified to ſupport a part in every topick of rational converſation that might be brought upon the carpet, and, as the ſubject required, could be grave or facetious. In her temper, ſhe was open, generous, and humane. In ſhort, ſhe was equalled by few, and excelled by none, in the characters of wife, mother, and miſtreſs.

☞ *Several Pieces, Advertiſements, &c. omitted for want of room, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of King and Queen, aſſembled at the courthouſe on Monday the 12th day of December 1774, for the purpoſe of chooſing a committee, to ſee that the aſſociation is duly kept, agreeable to the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs, the following perſons were elected, viz. Thomas Coleman, George Lyne, Gregory Baylor, Richard Tunſtall, jun. Robert Hill, Gregory Smith, Tunſtall Banks, Anderſon Scott, William Richards, William Todd, Henry Todd, John Bagby, George Brooke, Henry Lumpkin, Richard Tunſtall, Benjamin Pendleton, John Collier, Thomas Row, Stephen Field, William Lyne, Joſeph Temple, John Lyne, Richard Anderſon, and Matthew Anderſon.

AND, at a meeting of a majority of the ſaid committee, on Monday the 9th of January 1775, Richard Tunſtall, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Chairman of the committee, and, in caſe of his abſence, George Brooke, Eſq; was appointed to act for the time, and John Tunſtall appointed Clerk.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this committee tranſmit to the public printers a liſt of the committee choſen for the ſaid county, to be advertiſed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(A copy.) JOHN TUNSTALL, Clk.

To the REAL ASSOCIATOR.

But ſoon as breath out of his breaſt did paſſe,
The huge great body which the GIANT bore
Was vanquiſht quite; and of that monſtrous maſſe
Was nothing left, but like an *empty bladder* was.

FAERIE QUEENE B. I. C. viii. St. 24.

SIR,

IT is ſaid of the leopard that, till he be provoked, the number of his ſpots is but dimly diſcerned. This remark is as juſt when applied to yourſelf. How much more immaculate would your heart have appeared, had you not been enraged by the preſent diſpute? You accuſe me of MANY *ſuppreſſions, miſrecitals*, and *unfaithful quotations*, but produce *two* inſtances *only*, to ſupport the accuſation. In your laſt letter, you ſpoke of "a certain recantation of *my own inditing*," and, now, charge me with unfairneſs, becauſe, in alluding to it, I ſaid, "you talk of *my*

recantation." Why, surely Sir, if the recantation was of *my own inditing*, I could be guilty of no *unfairneſs* in calling it *mine*. But though it, now, ſhould ſeem to be not *mine*, but Mr. Kidd's, yet you—by declaring you are poſſeſſed of proof "that it was of MY OWN *dictating*, and written under the influence of my threats,"—it is plain, do, yourſelf, conſider it as *mine*, notwithſtanding, you, at the ſame time, charge me with *miſrepreſenting* your meaning for calling it *mine*. How ridiculouſly abſurd! But, Sir, I appeal to any impartial underſtanding, whether, from the conſpicuous manner in which the word RECANTATION was printed, and the ſtigma of infamy inſeparable from it, when applied to a clergyman, you did not deſign, and hope it to be received in its *worſt* ſignification?—This it is to be a ſaint*!

Your ſecond inſtance of my "*many ſuppreſſions miſrecitals*, and *unfaithful quotations*" is thus expreſſed: "His ſtrictures on Lord Coke's maxim are exceedingly ingenious and prove that the words *many times* ſignify but *ſeldom*." But, let us inquire how this matter ſtands. You had ſaid "I think my old acquaintance Lord Coke uſed to tell me that a *violent preſumption* amounts to a full proof." I, knowing this doctrine (which you inſidiouſly had held forth for Lord Coke's) to be falſe and abſurd, when admitted as UNIVERSALLY *true*, produced the paſſage from Lord Coke; whence it appeared that you had *falſe-quoted* and *miſrecited* him, by *ſuppreſſing* an ESSENTIAL part of his maxim, and obſerved that he, inſtead of laying it down as a doctrine UNIVERSELLY *true* had evidently expreſſed himſelf with *great limitation*. The word *ſeldom* was not, at all, uſed.

It hath, rather, an unlucky appearance, as you boaſt ſo *many* inſtances of my *ſuppreſſions*, *miſrecitals* and *unfaithful quotations* that you ſhould produce *only* TWO. And ſtill more ſo, as the firſt of them reſts upon a palpable *prevarication*, to ſay no worſe; while the ſecond, you could not have produced without a previous, though ſilent, confeſſion that I had convicted you of the very crime, with reſpect to Lord Coke, which you labour, but in vain, to fix upon me. Yet, this is not all: For, the inſtance you bring to eſtabliſh your charge is, abſolutely, the creature of your own invention, and which, till it eſcaped through your laxative pen, had a being only in your own chaotick brains. The public, in general, will infer, that if my letter had afforded *any more* examples for your purpoſe, you would have certainly brought them: while ſome, who implicitly confide in your judgment, will be fully convinced that, were there more, yet you muſt have, unqueſtionably, ſelected the *beſt*. Having thus diſcuſſed the whole of your reply to the arguments in my letter, I appeal to the public whether—as the points you undertook to prove were "that I was the *author* of the Queries, or, elſe, that they were *approved of* and *publiſhed* by me"—you have not virtually ſubmitted to every plea that has been urged in confutation of your arguments, and, conſequently, confeſſed the inaccuracy and contradiction, miſreaſoning and miſquotation, with all the other ſubſequent abſurdities, into which you have been driven? And, if this be ſo, whether you will relinquiſh, or not, your original charge, is a matter of but little importance. An ingenuous acknowledgment of error is too ſevere a trial for a heart like yours. If ſelf-complacency will ſtill endeavour to throw a ſhade over your own convictions, and take refuge behind, hatred to me, your own vanity, or the inattention of the public, I freely indulge you in all the ſatisfaction that may reſult from the fancied laurels you have won, and the conſciouſneſs of pertinaciouſly maintaining an idle ſuſpicion in oppoſition to fact. But, were I diſpoſed to preſs the matter ſtill further upon you, I would produce a declaration, upon oath, by the author of the Queries, "that the WHOLE and ONLY concern I had with them *entirely* aroſe from his having *accidentally* deſired me to leave them at the Printers."

But, ſo thoroughly, however, were you convinced that I was both *author* and *publiſher* of the *libel*, that, had DECENCY permitted, I ſhould long ſince have been *perſonally* applied to (and, perhaps in a *gentleman-like manner*) under both theſe capacities." Some perſons might be glad to know from you, who are unqueſtionably the *very pink of politeneſs*, what could make ANY *gentleman-like manner* offenſive to *decency*? However, as your *intended* mode of application was ſuch as decency would not permit, and as, I, you think, "ſhould hardly have approved," it was, no doubt, obliging in you to decline it. But is there not ſomething here a little darkly expreſſed? You have taxed me with *timidity*. As the world goes, this charge might have been as properly brought againſt a *woman*. Were it not that I am a clergyman, I cannot forbear thinking, but that DISCRETION,—which as Falſtaff wiſely obſerves, *is the* better *part of* VALOUR------ would have confined you within the limits of *inſtinct*. A *black* gown ſeems to inflate you, as much as a *red* one does a cock-turkey; and it is to this I attribute your preſent ſtrutting and ſwelling. Why ſhould you ſo eagerly catch at opportunities to repeat to the world the mightineſs of your courage, if you did not think the world a little ſhy in believing it? Whether what the fat Knight ſays of Poins----that *he had no more valour than a wild-duck*—be true of you I will not determine; but in my own opinion you would have been no ill match for the magnanimous PISTOL; who *would not ſwagger with a Barbary hen, if ſhe turned back her feathers, in any ſhew of reſiſtance*. Should I be wrong in this particular, the following hint will enable you to correct me:—There are ſome clergymen who do not always wear a gown.

As to the charge of *perſecution*: Did you think I expected you to confeſs it? Has it not even been the language of inquiſitors, that the tortures they inflict are for GOD's ſake; that the *rack* is an engine of *mercy*; that while they declare Heretics to be in a ſtate of damnation, they commit them to the flames, out of a pure and holy love to their ſouls; and, that it is ſlander in the extreme to term this *perſecution*?

I cannot forbear noticing what artifice you have ſhewn in conducting this diſpute. The Queries were the original ground on which we ſet out, but, like a fox, when hard preſſed you have eluded the purſuit by wallowing in all the filth of abuſe you could find. Having at laſt however got upon your foot, I hope the chaſe will be ſoon at an end. S. HENLEY.

If *Vocativo Caret* be deſirous of knowing *who* were the perſons I ranked among the firſt of the age, *what* their teſtimonials were of my qualifications for the office I hold, and *where* they may be found, I refer him to the *Regiſter* of the BISHOP *of* LONDON.

FEBRUARY 20, 1775.

* *You have mentioned Mr.* Kidd's *recantation; it is fit that affair ſhould be known. When (previous to the election of a Miniſter in this pariſh) Mr. Kidd was* employed *to procure the names of ſubſcribers to a paper in oppoſition to me, the arguments uſed by him to perſuade the pariſhioners were* "*that I did not believe the articles of the Church; and that I was a Deiſt.*" *A Magiſtrate of this city, with whom I was but ſlightly acquainted, ſhocked at ſo black a contrivance, informed me of it. I, immediately, went to Kidd and expoſtulated with him: At firſt, with much confuſion, he denied the fact. However, as the Gentleman had authoriſed me in the fulleſt manner to uſe his evidence and name, I told him my author. He then began to equivocate, at laſt, confeſſed, named you as his authority for what he had ſaid, and to avoid (what you, conſciencious, Sir, have moſt pathetically denominated)* "*the terrors of the law,*" *not only expreſſed a* willingneſs *to acknowledge the injuſtice of the calumny, but, more than once, thanked me for my lenity to him. In what words this acknowledgment was expreſſed* "*the ſtrength of my memory*" *will not now inform me. But,* this, *I affirm, that it was neither* dictated, *nor* indicted *by* me, *and, that (whatever may have been written upon the ſubject to his employer, by this pious undertaker, correſpondent and fellow-labourer in the Lord) if he declares that it was, I muſt ſay his aſſurance is equal to your own; for greater, I think, it cannot be.---- After Mr. Kidd had undertaken the buſineſs I believe every perſon will allow that he acted with propriety. For, when he found that, from the goodneſs of my evidence a proſecution could be carried through with effect, and, perhaps, doubted whether the purſe of his principal would expand, his wiſeſt method was to ſecure himſelf with me, and, in his own way, relate the matter to him. Thus much for the original letter of Mr. Kidd written about the time;*" YOUR ſhare *in keeping me out of the pariſh; and all the* happy *reflexions which an exertion ſo pious and meritorious may excite!*

A FEW BOXES OF

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS

TO BE SOLD AT THE POST OFFICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1775.

IT being neceſſary for me to go to *England* this Spring, I ſhall eſteem it a particular Favour if thoſe who are indebted to me would be as early as poſſible in diſcharging their Accounts, without which it will not be in my Power to accompliſh my Intention, and will not only be a great Diſappointment, but a Diſadvantage to me in my Buſineſs. I therefore flatter myſelf this Requiſition will have the deſired Effect, which will greatly oblige Their humble Servant,

MARGARET HUNTER.

BEDFORD Courthouſe, *Feb.* 5, 1775.

THE Creditors of *Jeffery Griſley*, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at KING WILLIAM *Marsh* Court, with their reſpective Claims, properly authenticated, in Order that the ſame may be diſcharged. I am offered, by his Mother, a Sum of Money, in Part Payment of her Bond to her Son (which does not become due till her Deceaſe) on certain Conditions. I believe the Sum offered is nearly, or quite ſufficient, to pay all the Creditors. In this Caſe, it will be convenient for me to comply with the Conditions offered, and to draw a Bill of Exchange immediately to diſcharge the ſame.

JOHN HOOK, Adminiſtrator.

CHARLES CITY, *February* 20, 1775.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on Hand, about FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING WORTH OF

GOODS, ſuitable for a Store,

which he will ſell for Caſh or Tobacco, Wholeſale or Retail, on reaſonable Terms.

☞ AS I intend to leave the Colony this Summer, all Perſons indebted to me are deſired to pay off their Accounts; thoſe who cannot pay I hope will give Bond; for which Purpoſe Mr. *Edward Morecock* will attend at the Store until the laſt of *April*.

ROBERT WALKER.

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 11, 1775.

THE Subſcriber intending for *Britain* by the enſuing Fall, propoſes to ſell the following Tracts of LAND, *viz.*—About 2000 Acres in *Bedford* County, lying on both Sides of the north Fork of *Otter* River and *Hurricane* Creek, about 100 Acres of which are cleared, and produce Tobacco of a fine Quality; there are ſeveral Houſes upon the Land, large Peach and Apple Orchards, and a good Meadow. The Land lies well, and is a remarkable good Place for raiſing Stock of all Kinds, having excellent Range upon the Mountains joining it.—Alſo another Tract of Land containing about 300 Acres, a Mile below the other, with a Griſt Mill upon it, lately built, a Stone Dam, and a never-failing Stream. There are little more Improvements upon this Tract, but the Soil is good, and would make a valuable Settlement.—A valuable and well known Tract of Land in *Hanover* County, called *Half Sink*, on *Chickahomony* River, containing, by a late Survey, 667 Acres, a great Proportion of which is rich low Ground, affording a vaſt Quantity of large white Oak Timber. This Plantation lies 11 Miles from *Richmond* Town, is in good Order to work ten Hands, and has the neceſſary Houſes upon it, lately built.—Alſo four LOTS in the Town of *Richmond*, where Mr. *James Vaughan* formerly kept Ordinary, with Houſes thereon, two of which are new, and the Paſture fenced with Poſts and Rails. It is a ſuitable Place for a Tavern, or would afford Conveniencies for three private Families.

The above Lands may be entered upon next Fall, and the Lots at the Expiration of the preſent Year they are rented for. I ſhall be glad to treat with any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe.

4 ALEXANDER BAINE.

☞ *I want to purchaſe the Half Acre Lot at* Rocky Ridge, *No.* 132, *drawn to Ticket No.* 373 *in Col.* Byrd's *Lottery*. A. B.

The noted Horſe

MARK ANTHONY

STANDS at my Plantation in *Bute* County, on the north Side of *Roanoke* River, about two Miles below Col. *Thomas Eaton*'s Ferry, and will cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon at 30s. the Leap, 3l. the Seaſon, or 5l. *Virginia* Money to enſure a Colt. Good Paſturage for the Mares, and Entertainment for Gentlemen's Servants, gratis. Great Care will be taken of the Mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

HERBERT HAYNES.

SURRY, *February* 23, 1775.

THE Commanding Officers of the Southern Diſtrict are requeſted to appoint their General Muſters upon the following Days, which will put it in my Power to make a full return of the Militia; when they will be waited on by Their moſt obedient Servant,

2 COLIN CAMPBELL, Adj.

SURRY,	*Friday*,	MARCH	17
PRINCE GEORGE,	*Monday*,	——	20
CHESTERFIELD,	*Wedneſday*,	——	22
CUMBERLAND,	*Friday*,	——	24
PRINCE EDWARD,	*Monday*,	——	27
AMELIA,	*Thurſday*,	——	30
BRUNSWICK,	*Monday*,	APRIL	3
DINWIDDIE,	*Wedneſday*,	——	5
SUSSEX,	*Friday*,	——	14
SOUTHAMPTON,	*Monday*,	——	17
ISLE OF WIGHT,	*Wedneſday*,	——	19
NANSEMOND,	*Friday*,	——	21
NORFOLK County,	*Monday*,	——	24
—— Borough,	*Wedneſday*,	——	26
PRINCESS ANNE,	*Friday*,	——	28

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 12th of *February* laſt, an indented Servant Man named ISAAC GELDING, a Houſe Carpenter by Trade, a ſhort, well made Man, about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, wears ſhort brown Hair tied behind, and has ſeveral Moles in his Face. He had on, when he went away, a Bearſkin Coat and Waiſtcoat, and a Pair of light coloured Worſted Shag Breeches, with Metal Buttons, brown Linen Shirt, and a new Hat. He took with him a broad Axe, and a Hand Saw. It is ſuſpected he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday*, intending to go there. Whoever delivers him to me in this City, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 5l. Reward.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

TO BE SOLD

At BERMUDA HUNDRED, *to the higheſt Bidders, on* MONDAY *the* 17*th of* APRIL, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

ALL the Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the late *John Hylton*, deceaſed. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April* 1776 for all Sums above forty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to FRANCIS EPPES, JOHN HYLTON, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY *the* 13*th Inſtant* (MARCH) *at the Houſe of the late* ELIZABETH BALSAM, *in the City of* Williamſburg,

All the Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture of the ſaid Deceaſed, together with the

HOUSE, a valuable young COLT,

And every other Article belonging to the ſaid Eſtate.

Six Months CREDIT will be allowed for all Sums above 40s.

2 *John Conrad Ginter*, Adminiſtrator.

☞ ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known as ſoon as poſſible.

STRAYED from a Plantation near *William Bumpaſs*'s, at the Head of *Appamattox* River, the latter End of *November* laſt, a likely BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Noſe, one hind Foot white, has a Switch Tail, paces tolerably, and trots well in a Carriage, but is rather dull. She is defective in the Sight of one of her Eyes (the left I think) by Means of a Film, or ſomething of that Kind, but has no Brand that I remember. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make down towards *Warwick*.—Whoever delivers her to the ſaid *William Bumpaſs*, *Henry Bayley*, at *Fine* Creek, in *Cumberland* County, *Daniel Wiſeaker* at *Warwick*, or to me in *Henrico*, ſhall have 20s. Reward from

ROBERT PLEASANTS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, on *Little* River, near the *Fork* Church, a dark bay MARE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, her near Hip ſomewhat higher than the other, a few white Hairs on her off Buttock, a long hanging Mane, appears to be about 10 Years old, has on an old Bell, no Brand perceivable, and hath been appraiſed to 7l. SHADRACH WATTS.

RICHMOND, *Feb.* 24, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public that he has juſt opened Tavern in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. *James Vaughan*. Thoſe Gentlemen who chooſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon the beſt Uſage, from their humble Servant,

GABRIEL GALT.

THREE young likely VIRGINIA born NEGROES (one Man and two Women) to be ſold for ready Money, on *Monday* the 13th of *March*, before Mr. *Maupin*'s Door, in *Williamſburg*. (2‖) JOHN HARRISON.

MECKLENBURG, *Feb.* 25, 1775.

A PERSON who underſtands teaching Engliſh and Latin, and comes well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to HENRY DELONY.

IT is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the Claimants in the Patent to Mr. *John Savage* and others, who were with Col. *Waſhington* at the Battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 Acres of Land on the River *Ohio* and the *Sandy Creeks*, ſhould come to a ſpeedy Diviſion of the ſaid Lands: They, and every of them, or their Repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the Confluence of the Great Kanhawa, on *Monday* the 8th of *May* next, in Order to proceed to a Diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the Coſts attending the original Survey be by each Claimant then paid.

VAN SWERENGEN,
ROBERT RUTHERFORD,
2‖ ISAAC LAREW,
JAMES M'CORMACK.

Juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold at my Store in Williamſburg, *for Caſh only*,

A large and well choſen ASSORTMENT of IRISH Linens, Ladies' black and other coloured Silk quilted Petticoats; *Didſbury*'s neat black Calamanco Pumps; ſome white figured and ſtriped Luſtrings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Thread, and Cotton Stockings; Men's ſpun Silk, gray Thread, and Worſted Ditto; ſome Pieces of beautiful coloured *Iriſh* Muſlins; fine Buff coloured Dimity, ſuitable for Ladies' Riding Dreſſes; with many other Articles not enumerated.

2 C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had a Parcel of LOAF SUGAR.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *October*, and from Time to Time ſince, a Negro Man by Name ISHAM, to which he adds ſometimes RANDOLPH, at others ALLEN, about 21 or 22 Years old. As he has worn out his Clothes, and I hear ſupplied himſelf out of his Fellow Servants Stock, I know not how he is dreſſed. He is not very dark complexioned, and has a white Spot rather behind the right Cheek Bone; as near as I can gueſs, he would meaſure 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches in Height, and is ſlender. As I have Reaſon to expect he is in *Stafford* or *King George*, my Reward, over what the Law allows, is twenty Shillings, though the Trouble being increaſed by the Diſtance, I would willingly ſatisfy the full Inconvenience of delivering him to me at *Norman*'s Ford, in *Fauquier* County. All Perſons giving Countenance to ſaid Slave will be prudent enough to take neceſſary Warning from this, as I will level the utmoſt Rigour of the Law againſt ſuch Offenders. LANDON CARTER.

SURRY BEGINS to cover the 1ſt of *April* next, at 40s. the Seaſon, or 15s. the ſingle Leap. Either Caſh, or Corn at 10s. a Barrel, muſt be brought with the Mares, or they will not be received. Paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for Accidents. LANDON CARTER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *John Dowſing*'s, in *Warwick* County, laſt *Chriſtmas* Eve, two Mares, viz. one a ſorrel, 4 Years old, about 4 Feet 9 or ten Inches high, trots, gallops, and paces ſlowly, branded on the near Buttock I PR (the PR in a Piece, and the P inverted) but hardly perceivable, has a ſmall Ulcer on her right Cheek, cauſed by a Kick from a Horſe ſome time ago, and appeared to be forward with Foal, The other is a light Iron gray, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, trots and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock 3. They had both hanging Manes and Switch Tails. Forty Shillings Reward will be given on their being delivered to Mr. *Dowſing*, or the Subſcriber, in *King William*, and if ſtolen, 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

6 JAMES RUSSELL.

POETS CORNER.

A PROPHECY *of the* FUTURE GLORY *of* AMERICA.

TO years far diſtant, and to ſcenes more bright,
Along the vale of time extend thy ſight,
Where hours and days and years, from yon bright pole,
Wave following wave, in long ſucceſſion roll;
There ſee in pomp, for ages without end,
The glories of the WESTERN WORLD aſcend!
See, this bleſt LAND in her bright morn appears,
Wak'd from dead ſlumbers of ſix thouſand years:
While clouds of darkneſs vail'd each cheering ray;
To ſavage beaſts and ſavage men a prey.
Fair FREEDOM now her enſigns bright diſplays,
And peace and plenty bleſs the golden days.
In mighty pomp AMERICA ſhall riſe,
Her glories ſpreading to the boundleſs ſkies:
Of ev'ry fair ſhe boaſts th' aſſembled charms,
The Queen of empires, and the nurſe of arms.
See where her HEROES! mark their glorious way,
Arm'd for the fight, and blazing on the day:
Blood ſtains their ſteps; and o'er the conqu'ring plain,
'Mid fighting thouſands, and 'mid thouſands ſlain;
Their eager ſwords promiſcuous carnage blend,
And ghaſtly deaths their raging courſe attend,
Her mighty pow'r the ſubject world ſhall ſee,
For laurel'd conqueſt waits her high degree.
See, her bold veſſels ruſhing to the main,
Catch the ſwift gales, and ſweep the watery plain;
Or led by commerce, at the merchant's door,
Unlade the treaſures of each diſtant ſhore;
Or arm'd with thunder, on the guilty foe
Ruſh big with death and aim th' impending blow;
Bid ev'ry realm, that hears the trump of fame,
Quake at the diſtant terror of her name."

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1775.

THE ſeveral Counties and Corporations in this Colony are requeſted to elect Delegates to repreſent them in Convention, who are deſired to meet at the Town of RICHMOND, *in the County of* HENRICO, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* March *next.*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

CHARLOTTE, *Feb.* 1, 1775.

SOME Time paſt I executed a Bond to *Charles Adams*, as Guardian to *Henry Atwood*, for £. 112:10, payable the 25th of *December* next, it being Part of the Conſideration Money for a Tract of Land deviſed to the ſaid *Henry Atwood* by his late Father, *James Atwood*: And whereas, by the ſaid Contract, the ſaid *Adams*, and *Henry Atwood*, were to have conveyed me, in Fee Simple, the ſaid Tract of Land, which they have not complied with, I do therefore forewarn any Perſon or Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I will not pay it until I have a proper Title to the ſaid Land.

JOEL JACKSON.

For Sale, on long Credit,

A TRACT of LAND contiguous to *Cabin Point*, known by the Name of *Huntington*, containing 6000 Acres of well timbered Land, which runs a never-failing Stream, whereon ſtands a Saw and Griſt Mill, not more than two Years erected. There is likewiſe, on the ſaid Land, a Dwelling-Houſe 40 by 18, 12 Feet Pitch, with three good Rooms below, and two above, neatly finiſhed off; alſo a Kitchen, Dairy, a new Granary 40 by 24, a Brick Stable 38 by 24, both two Stories high, and about 600 Apple Trees in one Orchard. The Terms may be known by applying to Col. *Herbert Claiborne* of *King William*, *Nathaniel Harriſon*, Eſq; of *Prince George*, Capt. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, *Walter Peter*, Eſq; at *Hood's*, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. The Land will be divided into Lots, ſo as to ſuit the Purchaſers.

CHARLES HARRISON.

FREDERICK County (Maryland) *Feb.* 3, 1775.

WENT away from the Subſcriber, a few Days ago, a Servant Man named BRYON DRUM, a Native of *Ireland*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well ſet, of a ruddy Complexion, and has a remarkable Scar on his left Cheek, from the Corner of his Mouth to his Ear. He had on, and took with him, a Broadcloth Coat and Jacket of a reddiſh Mixture, an *Iriſh* Linen Shirt, two Oſnabrug Do. a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, an old brown Coat, a Pair of black Breeches much patched, an old Caſtor Hat, and old Shoes and Stockings. He is fond of ſpirituous Liquor, and it is probable (being without Money) that he will diſpoſe of his Clothes to get it. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and if brought home, SIX POUNDS, paid by

PHILIP CASSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

At HANOVER *Town, on* FRIDAY *the* 3*d of* MARCH,

TWO FLATS,

WITH THEIR APPURTENANCES.

ALSO,

Six NEGRO FELLOWS,

Who have been uſed to go by Water.

Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *Auguſt* next, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Subſcribers; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date if not diſcharged punctually.

THOMAS SIMPSON.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, or Tobacco, on FRIDAY *the* 10*th of* MARCH, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from* JOHN BROOKS *to* DINWIDDIE, CRAUFURD, *and Company, and* HENRY DELONY,

A TRACT of LAND, fit for Tobacco, in *Lunenburg* County, containing, by Eſtimation, 200 Acres; and one Acre of land on *Meherrin* River, in *Mecklenburg* County, on which there is a very good Griſt Mill.

MECKLENBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Weſtham*, in *Henrico*, about the firſt of *December* laſt, a Negro Fellow named BOB, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, outlandiſh, talks not very plain, if ſharply ſpoke to, ſeems much terrified, and one of his Eye-Teeth, or near it, is out. He had on common Cotton Clothes. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him in any Gaol in this Colony, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

LEWIS BALL.

☞ I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels employing him, or carrying him out of the Country, as I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cheſterfield*, on *Wedneſday* the 24th of *January*, a tall ſlim Negro Fellow named ROBIN, who is a very good Blackſmith, and was dreſſed, when he went away, as Negroes commonly are; he ſtoops much when he walks, and is the Property of Mr. *John Fox* of *Glouceſter* County. Whoever brings him to me, or to the ſaid Mr. *Fox*, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

THOMAS BRANCH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at *Borton's Tract*, in *Auguſta*, a Convict Servant Man named THOMAS HORBERT, about 30 Years of Age, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion; had on, when he went away, an old brown Cotton Coat, Leather Breeches, white Cotton Leggings, and a brown Linen Shirt. He is a Silverſmith, and it is ſuppoſed will make for ſome Town, and endeavour to get Employment. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

RUN away, about the laſt of *January*, a Negro Man named CHARLES, about 38 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well ſet, his Teeth are blacker than common, and very ſhort before. He had on, when he went away, a gray Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, white Negro Cotton Boots, and alſo carried with him a new pale blue Coat. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Thomas Cole*, but I purchaſed him of his Couſin, one Mr. *John Brown*, who lives about 12 Miles from *Williamſburg*, and it is ſuppoſed he will make that Way. He once ran away from his former Maſter, and was ſome Time lurking about upon *Back* River, where it is alſo probable he may be at this Time. The ſaid Negro plays exceedingly well on the Banger, and generally carries one with him. I hereby forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from harbouring or carrying him out of the Country, and offer a Reward of 30s. to any Perſon who ſecures him ſo that I get him, or 50s. if brought to me, near *Suffolk* Town.

JOHN GILES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 24th of *January* laſt, a Nego Fellow named CHARLES, about 19 Years old, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, very black, had Clothes of Cotton, ſuch as Negroes uſually wear, two Oſnabrug Shirts, and a Felt Hat. I bought him, about 10 Days before he ran away, at a Sale of Mr. *Ravenſcroft's*, ſold by Mr. *Bolling Starke*, near *Peterſburg*. He was raiſed on *Blackwater* Quarter, of *Ravenſburg*, and has been hired out for ſeveral Years paſt. I have Reaſon to believe he will endeavour to go to *Blackwater*, in *Prince George*, or to Mr. *Edward Pegram's* in *Dinwiddie*, where he has a Brother, or is harboured about *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him, ſhall have 40s. Reward, and 3l. for delivering him to me, near *Stewart's* Shop, in *Brunſwick*.

(tf) LAWRENCE HOWSE.

NEW TOWN, *King & Queen* County, *Jan.* 31.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *December* laſt, JOHN DANCER, a Mulatto Servant Man, about 25 Years of Age, well made, and wears his Hair; he had on, when he went away, a blue Duffil Jacket, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches. He writes intelligibly, and it is ſuſpected will make uſe of that Qualification to paſs for a Freeman. Whoever apprehends the ſaid *John Dancer*, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in Gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, and reaſonable Expenſes allowed.

4 JOHN HIPKINS.

CABIN POINT, *Feb.* 10, 1775.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on *Tueſday* the 30th of laſt Month, a bright BAY MARE, four Years old laſt Spring, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, trots very hard, is inclined to be dull, but works well, either in a Cart or Plough. A Reward of 20s. is offered for the ſaid Mare, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

CHARLES HARRISON.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a dark red OX, with a white Belly, the End of his Tail and Dewlap white, a Star in his Forehead, in the Middle of which is a red Spot, an Underkeel in his right Ear, and the Ends of his Horns are cut off.

BLACKMAN WARD.

TO BE LET

For one or two Years, on very reaſonable Terms,

THE valuable Ordinary, Storehouſe, and Ferry, at *Boyd's Hole*, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Bland* of *London*. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives near the Premiſes.

(4) ANDREW GRANT.

STAFFORD, *Feb.* 1, 1775.

RICHMOND TOWN, *Jan.* 30, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, at *Norfolk*, on the 25th of *December* laſt, a likely briſk Negro Boy named JIM, or JEMMY, about 14 Years of Age, dreſſed in a Suit of coarſe green Cloth, with large white Metal Buttons, a Leather Cap, *&c.* He is well acquainted on both Sides of *James* River to *Maycox*, from thence to *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and is probably lurking about ſome Gentleman's Negro Quarter. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides Expenſes.----I forewarn every Perſon from carrying him out of the Country, or harbouring him.

4 ROBERT BROWN.

HANOVER Town, *Jan.* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Debts due to Meſſ. *Andrew Cochrane*, *Robert Donald*, and Co. and Meſſ. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, lately in the Hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnſon* for Collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the Direction of the Subſcriber. Great Indulgence having been already given, all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to both, or either of the above Companies, are requeſted to be very ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective Balances. Any Payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart* will be good.

7 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Caroline* County, near Capt. *James Upſhaw's*, on *Tueſday* the 3d Inſtant *(January)* a very likely Mulatto Fellow named LEMON, about 26 Years old, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, had on, and carried with him, a light coloured Wilton Coat, a Beaver Coating great Coat, and a Pair of red Pluſh Breeches, but may change his Clothes, and have many others with him. As he is an artful deſigning Fellow, and once before attempted his Eſcape, and got as far as *Hobb's Hole*, I ſuppoſe he will try to paſs for a Freeman, having endeavoured to procure an Indenture. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels, *&c.* from carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Fellow to me ſhall receive 3l. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the Colony, 10l.

10 JOHN MARTIN.

WHEREAS we, the Subſcribers, have ſaid out a Town on *James* River, below the great Mountains, in *Amherſt* County, *Virginia*, and near the upper End of Navigation with ſmall Craft in ſaid River, in a very healthy convenient Place for Trade and Tradeſmen, where good Wheat may yearly be bought at 2s. 6d. a Buſhel, and *Indian* Corn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a Buſhel, and other Grain on very reaſonable Terms, alſo good fat Beef from 1½d. to 2d. a Pound, and fat Hogs from 2d. to 3d. a Pound; and being determined to do every Thing in our Power to promote the ſaid Town, and encourage all Inhabitants: We hereby give public Notice thereof, and likewiſe that we rent Lots in ſaid Town (called BETHEL) for Lives, or any Term of Years, 5s. per Year the firſt ſeven Years, 10s. per Year the next ſeven Years, and 15s. per Year the next ſeven Years; alſo will rent ſeveral Acres of Land convenient thereto, at 2s. 6d. an Acre yearly Rent, and give the firſt Settlers ſome Timber for building. The Trades moſt wanting in the ſaid Town, at this Time, are, a good Blackſmith, a Tailor, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, a Cutler, a Cabinet-Maker, a Wheelwright, and Perſons that underſtand Mines, there being great and many Signs of Tin, Lead, and Copper; and as the Lands thereabouts are very fertile and kind for Flax, Hemp, or any Sort of Grain, we are deſirous of eſtabliſhing a Linen Factory, a Rope-Walk, and a Brewhouſe; ſo that all Perſons well ſkilled in ſaid Trades, and who ſettle in ſaid Town, may expect all reaſonable encouragement from

NICHOLAS DAVIES.
HENRY LANGDON DAVIES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, the firſt of *January* laſt, two BAY MARES, one of them is a dark bay, 14 Hands and a Half high, her hind Feet white to the firſt Joint, and with Foal. The other a LIGHT BAY, 13 Hands and a Half high. Whoever brings them to me ſhall receive 20s. Reward.

(tf) MILES SELDEN.

A

Journeyman Stocking-Maker,

WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS,

Will meet with good ENCOURAGEMENT

BY APPLYING TO ME, IN *WILLI'MSBURG*,

ADAM ALLAN.

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the firſt)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, conſiſting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Meſſ. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subſcriber now lives. The Land of itſelf is valuable, excluſive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, with other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a large and convenient Storehouſe, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well ſet in Timothy and Clover, and notwithſtanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Buſhels of Oats in the Straw, ſome *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and ſome Hogs, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes as ſoon as he pleaſes, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Courſe the Purchaſer will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and beſides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor's* Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a ſmooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* laſt he was put in *York* Jail, on Suſpicion of having ſtolen ſome Money in *Williamſburg*. He made his Eſcape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and ſent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Eſcape from my Overſeer, and has not ſince been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredericksburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with moſt Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been ſo long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5l. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.

FOR CHARTER,

The BRIGANTINE

A B B Y,

JONAS HERBERT MASTER,

BURTHEN about 240 Hogſheads, or 8000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to

(tf)

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *November* 5, 1774.

FOR SALE,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE, *&c.* in *York* Town. Five Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer give Bond (with approved Security) bearing Intereſt from the Time the Bargain is concluded upon. For Terms apply to me, in this Town.

(tf) JOHN H. NORTON.

YORK TOWN, *November* 23, 1774.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partneriſhip betwixt HORNER and WARD, of this Place, is diſſolved; and all Perſons who ſtand indebted to them are to pay the ſame to *William Horner*, who will diſcharge any Debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER.
JAMES WARD.

☞ MY Affairs requiring my Return to *England* as ſoon as poſſible, I ſhall be greatly obliged to thoſe Perſons indebted as above that will enable me to do ſo, by a ſpeedy Payment.---I have a few *European* and other GOODS remaining on Hand, which I will diſpoſe of, Wholeſale or Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for ready Money, Tobacco, or Wheat.

8 WILLIAM HORNER.